

our association, than those which are set forth in the articles. Nothing has been urged against us with more earnest bitterness than this; that we were "running a ploughshare through the vitals of society." "I can go with you," says one, "as far as *Slavery* is concerned, but you are breaking down all distinctions of rank, you are actually associating with *washer-women*." Sometimes it is *Heretics* that are objected to—sometimes women—sometimes *Non-Voters*. We know at once that he who objects to any man's help, or any woman's, for this cause, has but little wish for its success. We are shown as by a sunburst, that he who is bent on shutting some out from his Anti-Slavery association to prostitute others whom he fancies more influential or less obnoxious, is looking at the cause primarily for his own sake, and not for that of Freedom.

Many such thoughts as these were suggested and expressed at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society. The very sight of faces illuminated by the radiant expression of reality, resolution, and right feeling, was a sight to give strength for renewed exertion. The members present looked back upon the past eleven years with the strongest feelings of satisfaction in the contrast now afforded by the stir of a whole awakened land, to that weight of pestilential calm which hung over it undisturbed at the time of our first formation. In view of what has been accomplished, we stood looking back in grateful emotion, and are impelled by that strong feeling.

A blessing on those parted years!
Their history is to us good for "warning, for rebuke, for correction, and instruction in Righteousness."

Our pecuniary affairs appeared to be prosperous. The treasury was found, as that of every benevolent association ought to be—empty. Its treasures should be laid up on high; and we say it as a matter of record, not of eulogy, that we have a sincere conviction, (which we have shown in our conduct of Anti-Slavery business,) of the truth of John Bunyan's paradox—

"There was a man, (and some did count him mad)—
The more he gave away, the more he had."

The afternoon thus passed together by the members of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society has helped and strengthened them. More strongly than ever are they resolved to give the summer and autumn of their lives, as they have its spring-time, to the prosecution of a work so holy, so ennobling, so truly gracious and comforting. They have brightened and strengthened the links that bind them to each other: They have resolved anew ever to unbend

"This help of many battles from their heads!"
till the war of right against wrong is ended, and the triumph of high principle in every heart proclaimed.—c.

The following article was sent for insertion last week, but did not reach me in season. Mr. Leavitt has forgotten the great wisdom of silence, and in the last Emancipator has attempted an answer to the charges against himself and "Birney the Just." (1) Mr. Quincy has sent me a reply which must be deferred till the next paper, for want of room.

MR. LEAVITT AND MR. BIRNEY.

A few weeks since I published an article in the Standard on the pretensions of Mr. Birney to the votes of Abolitionists, which has had, and is still having, an extensive circulation. That article contained serious charges against Mr. Birney,—impeaching his character as an Abolitionist, and as an honest man. It consisted of a dispassionate statement of facts, none of which have been specifically contradicted, showing how Mr. Birney had done his best to destroy the Anti-Slavery movement, and how he had assisted in making away with the Emancipator, and the rest of the property of the American Society, which had been entrusted to his care, and that of his fellow committee-men, under false pretences. The share of Mr. Leavitt, in these transactions, who was then, and still continues, the editor of the Emancipator, and who was also a member of the committee who began the game by which the organ of their constituents has been juggled from their possession into that of Mr. Leavitt, under false pretences and without consideration, was also incidentally mentioned. The following is all the notice that Mr. Leavitt has judged it best to take of the circumstances:

THE GREAT TORPEDO.—Some months ago the Whig papers all over the country circulated a notice that Edmund Quincy, Esq., a son of President Quincy, and brother of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, the chief marshal of the Whig party in Boston, was about to issue, at his convenience, a document that would show that Mr. Birney was to Abolitionists the most worthless of men. Mr. Tyler himself, well, the time has been sprung; the "Standard Extra" was advertised in the Whig and Democratic papers yesterday and the day before, as for sale at No. 25 Cornhill. We have seen a copy, and it is but a warming over of the state slanders which Mr. Quincy and his Whig coadjutors circulated, and which the public passed judgment upon, last year, as frivolous and malicious. It is a repetition of the controversy of "old organization."

It will be recollected that these "state slanders," as far as they relate to the mismanagement of the property of the Society, including the copying of the Emancipator, consisted solely of the statement of FACTS derived from the Records of the old Executive Committee, AUTHENTICATED BY THE SIGNATURE OF MR. LEAVITT HIMSELF, AS RECORDING SECRETARY, not one of which has been denied by any one who pretended to any personal acquaintance with them! Mr. Leavitt, himself, in his statement on the subject last year, admitted them all, virtually, and if I remember rightly, in terms. It is true, as Mr. L. says, that "the public passed judgment upon their statements of fact, last year;" but I must differ from him as to the character of the judgment it made up,—unless he refers to his Public of the Emancipator, from which he scrupulously kept, as far as he could, all knowledge of what had been said on the other side. Mr. Leavitt's opportunities of knowing what was the opinion of the business public respecting these transactions, from the nature of the case, could hardly be of the best description. I have the very best reasons for knowing that those charges were not regarded by the public generally as "malicious," and still less as "frivolous."

There may be some of the issues made up by those who deserted the Anti-Slavery cause in 1840 to excuse their apostasy, about which men of the world and of business know but little, and care less. But the question of the management of funds and of property, is one in their own line, and which they are perfectly competent to understand and to decide. I believe that there has been but one opinion on the subject, among those of this class who have read the statements of fact,—and they were not a frigid year, and are still increasing. Epithets have been freely used by them to describe those acts, which I will repeat, as some sensitiveness has been evinced in this article, and assertions made as to what would have in the fate of their perpetrators had they been committed in Wall street, or State street, instead of Nassau street which I forbear to mention for the same reason. This is a question touching which the Presidents and Cashiers of B. S. Directors of Insurance Offices, brokers, agents, and men of business, generally, are the most intelligent and the most competent judges. I apprehend there is no difference of opinion as to the character of transactions among this class of the community, whose knowledge the undeniable, and undoubted, facts have been brought. The fatality of the Third F. in selecting a man liable to such imputations for "candidate, is a circumstance which seems to excite a general surprise.

It cannot be that Mr. Leavitt, in this treating this matter, has himself been wise in his generation. He has, indeed, a very beginning, conducted himself, in this regard, singularly tact and worldly wisdom. His policy was, to say as little about these matters as he could. He pursued until the Third Party had made enough to draw the eyes of the other parties to its acts as to the character and doings of its leaders. They began to give out statements, circulation, it is at length necessary for Mr. L. to make some self defence of himself, or the

cause would go by default. Thus pressed, he made the only defence which he could make; and he made it with an assurance to which all the annals of impudence can furnish no parallel. The facts he could not deny, for he knew they would be proved against him, in his own handwriting. He, therefore, stood boldly up before the world and affirmed, "THAT IN TRANSFERRING THE EMANCIPATOR, AND IN ASSIGNING THE OTHER PROPERTY OF THE SOCIETY, THEY, (THE COMMITTEES), ACTED NOT AS TRUSTEES, BUT AS OWNERS!" As if the Directors of a Bank, as an intelligent Cashier of one said to me no longer ago than this morning, should put the funds of the corporation into their pockets, and then tell the stockholders, when they called them to an account, that they did it, NOT AS TRUSTEES, BUT AS OWNERS! Since that time he has maintained a discreet silence on the subject. In pursuance of the same line of policy, he has uniformly refused to insert our statements in the Emancipator, though we have always spread his statements in full before our readers. There can be no doubt as to the worldly prudence of this course, though there can be but one opinion as to its fairness and ingenuousness. Of course, what Mr. Leavitt has said and done, and what he has refused to say and do, amount to the fullest confession of every charge that we have ever brought against him, Mr. Birney, and their confederates.

Mr. Leavitt is, beyond a doubt, a man of great ability and uncommon tact. He is the Corruptus of his faction. He is as much distinguished from his underlings of the provincial Third Party Press, in tact and discretion, as in talent and skill. He is the Third Party Incarnate. He is its leader, and the LEADER is never THE PARTY. There are good men, and excellent Abolitionists, in the Third Party, as well as in the other two, but they must be content to take such measure as they themselves mete to the others, and consent to be marked with the characteristics of their leaders while they remain in the party. Their remedy is to come out from it, until it exchanges its present influence for purer and more honorable ones. The very ability of Mr. Leavitt renders him a more dangerous enemy to the cause of Liberty, which he once betrayed, and of which he has ever made merchandise. There is no more unprincipled and unscrupulous conductor of a public press, political or religious, in the United States; nor one whose influence is more hostile to the success of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise. Mr. Leavitt knows that I have scarcely any personal acquaintance, and no personal quarrel with him. What I have said and done, in his case, as in that of Mr. Birney, has been extracted from me by the exigencies of the American Slaves,—whose servant I am. The weight of the trust I have taken upon myself sits heavy upon my soul, until I have at least attempted to discharge it in all its parts, and especially in those from which I feel most inclined to shrink. To strip off the disguise, and expose the treachery, of a pretended friend is not so animating a task as to encounter in the field an open enemy; but it is often an imperative duty, which it is impossible to avoid either with safety or with honor.—c.

PROSECUTION AGAINST THE COLORED PEOPLE—SPIRIT OF "NEW ORGANIZATION" IN LIBERTY PARTY.

On Friday evening last I attended a meeting of the colored people, held in Union Hall, Anthony street. Its purpose was to hear the Report of Delegates to the Convention for the extension of the Elective Franchise to the colored people of this State. Of the character of the Convention I knew nothing, and nothing of the nature of the Report which was to be presented, and was not a little surprised at the developments made.

At a very small, but a very respectable meeting convened a few weeks since, the following Report was adopted, and Ulysses B. Vidal, and James M'Clune Smith, were appointed Delegates to the State Convention, about to assemble at Schenectady, to present it to that body:

THE PROTEST.

Of the undersigned colored citizens of the city and county of New-York, assembled on the 16th of September, 1844, to send Delegates to the Convention of the citizens of New-York, to be held at Schenectady, September 18th, for the purpose of obtaining an extension of the elective franchise; respectfully sheweth; that Whereas, at the State Convention held at Rochester, August 22d, 1843, for the purpose of obtaining the same object, the following Resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Whig party, and the Democratic party, so called, the latter having positively refused, the other neglected to go to the extent of their ability to place those who had unrighteously proscribed upon a common level, politically, with other citizens have both proved themselves unworthy the countenance and suffrages of the true friends of equal liberty, and the proscribed class themselves cannot vote with either without directly giving their own power and influence against themselves and their brethren universally.

"Resolved, That the colored people, in voting, we will in no case whatever, vote with either of the proslavery parties of the land, since that would be, in our judgment, giving our suffrages against ourselves."

We do solemnly protest against the adoption of the above Resolutions by the Convention of 1843, and also against the adoption of any resolutions of kind or spirit, by the Convention about to assemble at Schenectady. 1st. Because the Convention of 1843 having assembled to take measures to obtain an extension of the elective franchise—a specific object—had no right to adopt resolutions extraneous, or detrimental to that object.

2d. Because the constituents of that Convention, being attached to no one political party, the Convention had no right, without previous notice to its constituents, to pass resolutions which, directly or indirectly, identify its constituents with any political party.

3d. Because the above resolutions place the success of the attempt to obtain an extension of the franchise upon the success of a party which must ever comprise but a portion of the people, instead of relying upon the will and magnanimity of the whole people.

4th. Because the Convention, by assuming an attitude hostile to two political parties, thereby places itself, and those whom it assumes to represent, in the position of men asking from two political parties the power, to enable them to overthrow those parties—while the truth is, we seek the elective franchise, not for the purpose of upholding one party and prostrating another, but we ask it in good faith, as good citizens, for the purpose to enjoy that great privilege, and our determination to exercise it for the best interests of the whole people, without regard to sect or party.

Resolved, That the above Protest be signed by the Chairman and Secretary on behalf of this meeting, and that the delegates from this city be requested to present the above protest to the Convention, with the request that it may be recorded upon the minutes of the Convention."

In behalf of the meeting,

JEREMIAH POWERS, Chairman.

JAMES M'CLUNE SMITH, Secretary.

The Report of these gentlemen will be published entire in the next Standard. I make now the following extract:

"The question being put, the Convention, by a vote of 11 yeas, and 38 noes, refused to accept or record the Protest.

On the 4th vote cast, about 33 were from Schenectady and Troy, nearly all in the negative; thus these two places, with a joint total colored population of less than 1,000, rejected the petition of New-York, containing 20,000 free colored people.

Immediately upon the announcement of this vote, U. B. Vidal, W. P. Powell, and James M'Clune Smith, of New-York, the first two tendered their resignations as members of the business committee, and all tendered their resignations as members of the Convention, each giving his reasons for taking this step; the resignations were accepted by the Convention."

Immediately after the meeting at Union Hall was organized, the call for the meeting was read by Mr. Johnson, who, either not understanding so simple a duty, or from a desire to throw obstacles in the way of those who had assembled for the purpose of hearing the Report of the Delegates, unnecessarily consumed much time, and did his duty in a most bungling fashion. He seemed at first determined to inflict a speech upon the audience, but being called to order, at length accomplished the purpose for which he was called up. There was evidently a determination to prevent the reading of the Report if possible. It was, however, then read by Dr. Smith. A motion was immediately made by Newport Henry, when the Doctor had finished, to lay the document on the table. Much warm discussion ensued in the effort to put the Report out of the way, by one party, and a determination by the other to bring it before the meeting for debate. The minutes of the meeting that prepared the Protest, were called for, as it was asserted that it was not a meeting of the citizens of

New-York. Dr. Smith replied, that he had not the minutes with him; such a demand, he said, was irrelevant to the business of the present meeting, but showed briefly and conclusively, that that meeting, though small, was legal, and in good faith a meeting of the citizens. He settled that point beyond cavil. The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, of Troy, then arose, and claimed the right to be heard. "He had heard," he said, "that his character was to be traduced that evening, and he had come all the way from Troy, one hundred and seventy miles, to defend himself." Dr. Smith immediately demanded to know his authority for saying that he was to be traduced there. The reverend gentleman refused to give his authority, but pointed to the Report which he had just been read, as proof of the fact. To this, Dr. Smith replied, "that the contents of that Report were not known till that day, to any persons, except Mr. Vidal and himself." Mr. Garnet was certainly very unfortunate to commence his labors for the evening, with so palpable a mistake. It was at last agreed that the Report should be laid on the table till a counter Report from other Delegates could be read, if there were any such present. The same Mr. Johnson who stated the object of the meeting at its commencement, in so clear and satisfactory manner, commingled by way of variety and ornament probably with various other matters, which no doubt were very significant to the initiated, but of which I could make nothing, said he had such a Report. He was requested to read it. I hardly expected a flood of light on the subject from this quarter, but was not prepared to see the gentleman with a solemn air, open the published minutes, a pamphlet of twenty-two pages, of the Schenectady Convention, and commence reading therefrom as his own Report! Some persons objected to this, but he was urged to go on by Mr. Garnet and others, and read the whole. The object seemed to be to stave off the main question. It is a mercy, however—if we may be thankful for bodily infirmities—that the reader was rather short-winded; and either somebody turned over two or three leaves at once for him, or changed his book without his knowing it, or he consenting, from the aforesaid intention, to skip a portion, did at length get through the 13th, and part of the 14th pages which contained the gist of the whole matter, and there stopped. In these pages were contained the reasons for the resignation of Messrs. Vidal, Powell, and Smith, and the reasons of the majority for rejecting the Protest. Of the first, the minutes, said the Secretary, "has received the following, &c." Dr. Smith immediately asked of the Secretary who was present, by what authority it was said these reasons were received, for neither he nor his colleagues had presented any reasons, but on the contrary had refused to do so, deeming that they and their constituents had been proscribed by the Convention. The Secretary replied, that he was very careful to write, "inserted" by permission, &c. and not "has received." Mr. Garnet, who was Chairman of the Publishing Committee, was called upon to explain. He replied that—really—he did not know—it must be a misprint! This, I think, may be fairly set down as mistake No. 2, of that reverend gentleman. This was the only light shed upon the subject by the reading of this heterogeneous and confused—considering the shippings—Report of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Garnet now rose to speak to the main question, the Report of the Delegates. Such at least, according to Parliamentary usage, was the ostensible purpose of his rising. His speech, however, was a slight autobiographical sketch, and a very general self-glorification,—interspersed with much amusing anecdote—of the Reverend Henry Highland Garnet. He observed among other things, that there was a Reporter present, and hoped that he should be correctly reported. I trust that my brief sketch will be satisfactory. His main purpose, however, was to show, not that the Schenectady Convention did not do all that they were charged with in rejecting the Protest, or to explain or defend them in their high-handed outrage on the rights of the colored citizens of New-York, but to show that the following paragraph from the Delegates' Report was false, and an attack upon his character:

"Mr. Thompson, of Albany, advocated the reception and record of the Protest; because, the colored people seek the franchise, as a boon from the whole people, not from any party or portion of the people. He illustrated the absurdity of a contrary course, by the following fact, which was not denied, viz: That the Convention at Rochester had passed a Resolution, 'instructing the General Committee to wait on the Governor, and request him to make favorable mention of the extension of the franchise to the people of color, in his annual message.' That when the General Committee waited on Governor Bouck, his Excellency stated his willingness to comply with their request, in case he found sufficient reason in the minutes of the Convention, which he requested the committee to bring to him. But the Chairman of the General Committee, (Rev. Mr. Garrison,) refused to do so, and prevailed on to carry the minutes to the Governor, although frequently urged to do so. And why?" said Mr. Thompson, "because those very minutes denounced the party to which Governor Bouck belonged."

This Mr. Garnet declared was a false statement, and calculated to injure his character—(this last, at least nobody will dispute.) He said, moreover, that he did deny the fact in the Convention; that the Buffalo Convention passed no such Resolution as was here alluded to, and challenged Dr. Smith to find such an one; and that when he called on Governor Bouck, he was accompanied by this Mr. Thompson, and that not having the minutes of the Convention with him, he left it to Mr. Thompson to procure them for the Governor.

Dr. Smith replied, that Mr. Garnet did not deny the fact stated at Schenectady, and Mr. Vidal corroborated his assertion. Here were two witnesses against one, and considering Mr. Garnet's liability to mistakes, and the fact that Mr. Thompson was not present to settle the question of veracity thus raised, we may call this mistake No. 3. Dr. Smith also said, the Resolution referred to was passed at Buffalo, but as the minutes were not published, he could not of course read it, and more especially as it had been expunged from the Records of that meeting, which act he charged on Mr. Garnet himself! To which charge the reverend gentleman said he disclaimed a reply! Mistake No. 4.

The shifting of the responsibility upon Mr. Thompson of not having given the minutes to Gov. Bouck, Mr. Vidal put back again upon the right owner, by showing that it was Mr. Garnet's duty, as Chairman of the Committee, to see that the Governor received the minutes, and showed also that it was not done by Mr. Garnet, because he did not choose to do it, as he said to Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rich, at the termination of their interview with the Governor, "Pooh! there is no use in going back to that old fellow, he has seen the minutes of the Rochester Convention!" This was not denied. And here is mistake No. 5, of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. Dr. Smith, in the clearest and most conclusive manner, showed the fallacy of the reasons of the majority for rejecting the Protest, and commented with much power upon the outrage which had been perpetrated upon the rights of his fellow-citizens. He used also the argument *ad hominem* with great pertinency, by calling to the reverend gentleman's mind the time when he objected to Mr. Birney's going before a Committee at Albany to argue the right of the colored people to extended suffrage, because Mr. Birney was a Liberty Party man, and as the question was one which should be kept entirely free from partisan politics.

It was nearly midnight when I left. Mr. Garnet was then speaking, not on the merits of the question, but was making a Liberty Party harangue, and endeavoring to show it to be the duty of all colored men to vote with that party. He forgot to remember, or didn't know, that other men had had consciences, and minds of their own, and that he, and his partisans had no authority to trample on the rights of those others, who conceived that the right of suffrage was one which they should demand as men, and not as partisans; and that they reserved to themselves the right of acting with any or with no party as best pleased them.

The Report of the Delegates was finally adopted by a vote of 42 yeas to 34 yeas. The meeting also refused to amend the Report by striking out, at the instance of Mr. Garnet, in the passage last quoted, the words, "that the Convention at Rochester had passed a Resolution instructing the Central Committee to wait on the Governor,"—and insert in their place, the words, "that when the Central Committee waited on the Governor to, &c."

I have barely recorded the facts attending this extraordinary transaction. I have set down nothing in malice, and extenuated nothing, but deeming that such an instance of Third Party tactics, and its new organization spirit is worthy of record, I have given it a place for the benefit of such of our colored friends as are favorable to Liberty Party, who will find the transaction, when read aright, fraught with valuable instruction. I have a word further to say next week.—c.

JAMES S. GIBBONS' "APPEAL."

This will be found in another column, and needs no extended reply, as enough has been said in former numbers of the Standard, as to what seems to me to be the true position of Abolitionists in the approaching Presidential contest. It so happens that the letter of James Fulton, in a preceding column, is an answer not only to Mr. Child, but to Mr. Gibbons also, who stands upon precisely the same ground. I may, however, repeat, that as Mr. Clay is ready, and virtually pledged for Annexation, if certain obstacles can be removed, the Abolitionist who votes for him, in the hope that he will prevent Annexation, votes for a contingency, inasmuch as these obstacles may, and probably will, be removed. No effort of consequence has yet been made to gain the consent of Mexico, and it is by no means certain that it may not be gained; and having been, the great objections of Mr. Clay, of War, National dishonor and the want of the consent of the "respectable" portion of the Nation—which includes only the South, and its Northern vassals—are done away with. But Abolitionists are not only Anti-Annexationists, and should Texas be kept out of the Union by the Whig party, that same party, we have their own assurance from Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Choate, Mr. Adams, and a host of others, will protect Slavery within its Constitutional limits. The Abolitionist then who votes for Mr. Clay, it seems to me, is unfaithful to the Slave, and lays a heavy sin upon his own soul. I marvel that it is a question in any man's mind.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

I have been requested, by several subscribers to the Standard in Philadelphia, to insert the letter, on the first page, from Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, a brother-in-law of Mr. Birney. The letter asserts,—what I believe nobody denies,—the fact, that Mr. Birney emancipated his slaves at considerable personal sacrifice. It also vouches for the purity of his motives in becoming an Abolitionist. It is not impossible that his motives may have been very pure in 1835, and very corrupt in 1840. If, therefore, its insertion in the Standard was asked as an offer to Mr. Quincy's charges, it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Marshall's opinions of a man's character in 1835 will be hardly considered a sufficient answer to alleged actual misconduct five years later. As a certificate of previous good conduct, to be sure, it may be of some value, and considered in the light of a recommendation to mercy, may be a very proper plea to make before the high court of Abolitionists in mitigation of punishment. Perhaps this was the only purpose our friends had in sending it. In any event, whatever may have been the motive which prompted the request for its insertion in the Standard, I cheerfully comply with it, and give it also the benefit of the prelatory remarks of the (Philadelphia) Liberty Herald. In return, will the editor of that paper give a place in its columns to Mr. Quincy's article, published in the Standard of September 19th, that his readers, as well as ours, may have all the evidence before them, from which to form a correct judgment as to the anti-slavery character of Mr. Birney, and to decide whether he be a fit candidate for the Presidency of the United States? This, he, and the other signers of the request to me, can hardly fail to see, is no more than justice to all parties. Let us have "free meeting."

THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

This Annual Bazaar deserves to be considered one of the institutions of the United States; and were we patriots, in the narrow sense of the word, we should beg forgiveness to give our country credit accordingly. But it is to the credit of mankind at large; when any human being holds steadily to a holy purpose for eleven consecutive years, through good report and evil report; (the former often the most dangerous to holy purposes;) unwearied by toil, undismayed by opposition, unflinching by the flow of time, which wears away so many good intentions. We therefore feel free, seeing that this Bazaar is for the world's credit, and the world's benefit, to call upon all the world for aid as the time draws nigh. Especially to all Abolitionists we would say, in the words of Paul, "I entreat you, true yoke-fellows, help those women which labored with me in the Gospel, whose names are in the book of life." For eleven years, neither treachery, nor selfish indignance, nor vanity, nor forgetfulness, nor sinful self-distrust have had power over them to make them hold their names from the book of this soul-cheering existence. It is to them no self-denial now, no matter what they may have counted it, or however the novice in the work may consider it. All other emotions seem unsatisfactory, insufficient, merely personal.

"Compared with these high feelings, what things inspire 'The genius of the gift of Liberty.'"

What matters it to their hearts, or to the welfare of the slave, that what they do is little, if it be all they can? Is not the cup of cold water given in the right spirit, still as significant of all that is good, and noble, and successful in life, as it was when the three friends of David hazarded their lives to draw it from the guarded well of Bethlehem, or when the Saviour bestowed his benediction upon all who offer it?

Let all, then, be up and doing. There are but about three months to pass between this time, and the week of the Fair. The prospect at present is, that there will be a smaller, but more attractive exhibition than on any former occasion. A little zeal and diligence will remedy this deficiency in quantity, and make the amount equal to the beauty of the contributions. We heartily thank each and all, "jointly and severally," of the thirteen Anti-Slavery sewing circles in Worcester county, Massachusetts, who have announced to us their intention of coming to our help. How much their letters only have cheered and helped us, they can never know, till they too shall have labored for a decade, in all the discouragement of loneliness, and then begin to find that others' hearts are not of stone, but are ready to respond to theirs, if they will but overcome their disinclination to make the appeal.

An appeal like the one we have to make, who that would be thought human, will resist? It is for Freedom—the basis of all other things—the magnificent ground-tone in the music of human life, without which, life itself is as naught. Enjoying it ourselves, can we be so base as to find our happiness complete, while a slave clings vainly to us for deliverance!—that were to confess ourselves unworthy of the blessing.

THE LIBERTY BELL, our little Anti-Slavery annual, will be published as usual, at the time of the Fair. All of whom we have promise of contributions for it, either literary or pecuniary, or who feel moved to aid it in other way, are requested to write or send immediately, to Mr. W. Chapman, 39 Summer street, Boston; as only an early preparation can ensure a satisfactory completion.

ISAAC GRAYSON's letter, enclosing money, was never received. Neither did the second one, informing me that the money had been sent, ever reach me.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

From Havana.—The prosecutions against the slaves implicated in the late insurrectionary movements, are continued with activity.

After a visit of the most distressing drought, the island has at length been visited by the much desired and abundant rains. Vegetation once more begins to flourish, and the sugar and tobacco crops look favorable.

The Real Junta de Fomento have proposed a number of prizes, some of which are worth mentioning.

One of \$1,200 to each of the three first owners of the plantations who shall during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847 settle on their lands fifty white families, provided with all the necessary implements of agriculture.

Six thousand dollars to each of the three first sugar planters, who, within the same period, shall settle twenty-five white families in lots—one half of these settlers to plant the sugar cane.

Twenty thousand dollars to the individual who will cultivate within the same period, a sugar plantation producing annually 45,000 arrobas of sugar purified by concentration in a vacuum—the cane to be cultivated exclusively by thirty white families, possessing each a certain measure of ground.

There are a number of other heavy prizes offered for the best machinery for purifying and boiling sugar, for the improvement of the breed of horses, &c.—N. O. Bee Sept. 10.

Later from Mexico.—The French barque Ana, Captain Figueroa, arrived at N. Y. City on Monday week, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 12th of September, only a few days later than the Fortuna, which arrived ten or twelve days before.

The Texan prisoners, whose release has been heretofore mentioned, came passengers in the Ana.

On the 31st of August, the President solicited leave of absence for a short time to look after his personal affairs. It is said that General Canizales will perform the duties of Chief Magistrate during Santa Anna's absence. The command of the army of invasion against Texas has been entrusted to General Arista.

We learn no more by this arrival as to the action of the Mexican Congress upon the proposition of raising four millions for the Texas campaign. We do not believe that they will be able satisfactorily to adjust it, nor would it much surprise us, improbable as it may seem, were Santa Anna pleased that they are unable to do so.

A pamphlet, printed surreptitiously in Mexico, which takes for its title and text that "While we live, we will progress we can make no progress," excites a warm discussion among the editors and contributors to the press at the capital. Something it is an indication of Santa Anna's intentions, or a feeler put out by some of his friends.

Others suppose it written to alarm the Congress and impel the Mexican Congress upon the proposition of raising \$4,000,000. Others, again, pronounce the whole thing a seditious pamphlet, intended only to embroil the executive and legislative departments, and to stir the latter up to resist any encroachment on its privileges, and to show that they are not to be driven into hasty action in so important a matter as levying a tax to raise four millions.

The Government of Mexico has shown very considerable chagrin at the robbery of the diligence in which Governor Shannon was passenger. Immediate inquiries were instituted into the facts of the case. The robbery took place on the night of the 26th of August, at the residence of the Minister, the Minister losing only a valuable cloak, about eighty dollars, his watch and pencil case. The driver is alone blamed for not having chosen to wait for the proper escort. As soon as the robbery was known to the commander at Puebla, troops were ordered in pursuit, but the robbers, being well mounted, made their escape.—Pittsburg.

PORT AU PRINCE, September 14, 1844.

Haiti.—Presuming that a short sketch of the present condition and future prospects of the sable inhabitants of this unfortunate island will not be without interest to a portion of your numerous readers, I propose to occupy a short space in the columns of your paper for that purpose, based on the observations of the very first of our months' residence. Since the abdication and flight of ex-President Boyer and his retinue, in the summer of 1843, it can scarcely be said that any real Government has effectively existed in this island. The establishment of a provisional Government, the subsequent adoption of a Constitution, and the election of General Charles, Herrard Riviere as President, his expedition against the Spanish part, his utter defeat, and abandonment of the Constitution, his own final expulsion from the island, followed by the appointment of Gen. Guerrier as President, all succeeded each other with such rapidity, and in such confusion, that the very idea of the very idea of Government was out of the question. But, under the present chimerical matters have turned into a more peaceful and tranquil channel, and the people begin to learn that there is more to be gained by returning to the cultivation of the fields than in stirring up political strife and jealousies.

On the first page, also, will be found Mr. Birney's letter to the Tribune, in answer to the paragraph which I published last week, announcing his nomination by the Democrats, as a candidate for the Legislature of Michigan. Some further evidence is given, to show that a coalition has taken place, or is about to be made, between the Democrats, and this leader of the Liberty party. Mr. Birney, it will be seen, in his letter, dodges the question of his nomination. Will the honest men of Liberty Party, whether they have been Whigs or Democrats, approve of this breach of political faith?

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